

**Hubungan Sanitasi Lingkungan dengan Kejadian Diare pada Anak Usia 6-24 Bulan di Posyandu Seruni Jomblang**  
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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Diare merupakan penyebab utama kematian balita di Indonesia dan sering menimbulkan KLB. Penyakit ini ditandai BAB >3 kali sehari dengan tinja cair. Penyebabnya meliputi infeksi, kondisi pejamu, lingkungan, perilaku, dan sanitasi lingkungan. Balita usia <1-4 tahun paling rentan karena sistem imun lemah. Data Puskesmas Candilama 2024 menunjukkan kasus diare balita tertinggi di Kelurahan Jomblang sebanyak 16,5% (336 kasus), Jatingaleh sebanyak 9,8% (199 kasus), dan Karanganyar Gunung sebanyak 9,3% (186 kasus).

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengkaji hubungan antara sanitasi lingkungan dengan kejadian diare pada balita usia 6-24 bulan di Posyandu Seruni Jomblang.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional* yang dilaksanakan dari Maret-Mei 2025. Sampel berjumlah 56 balita dengan data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner sanitasi lingkungan adaptasi Riskesdas 2018, SQ-FFQ, dan antropometri. Variabel independen meliputi sumber air minum, kualitas air, kondisi jamban, pembuangan sampah, jenis lantai, kepadatan hunian, dan jumlah anggota keluarga. Variabel dependen adalah kejadian diare. Variabel perancu meliputi status gizi, asupan vitamin A, dan seng. Analisa data dikerjakan dengan SPSS menggunakan uji univariat, bivariat (*chi-square*), dan multivariat (regresi logistik).

**Hasil:** Hasil menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antar kondisi tempat sampah, kepadatan hunian, jumlah anggota keluarga, dan kecukupan asupan seng dengan kejadian diare pada balita ( $p<0,05$ ). Kepadatan hunian yang tidak layak merupakan faktor yang paling signifikan meningkatkan risiko diare (OR=80,62; 95% CI: 13,75–2373,08;  $p<0,001$ ).

**Simpulan:** Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor sanitasi lingkungan, seperti kepadatan hunian merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian diare pada balita.

**Kata kunci:** Sanitasi lingkungan, diare, balita, kepadatan hunian, Posyandu Jomblang.

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***Association Between Environmental Sanitation and Diarrhea Incidence Among Children Aged 6–24 Months at Posyandu Seruni Jomblang***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Diarrhea is a leading cause of under-five mortality in Indonesia and often leads to outbreaks. It is characterized by defecation more than three times a day with watery stools. The causes include infections, host conditions, environmental factors, behaviors, and environmental sanitation. Children aged <1–4 years are the most vulnerable due to weak immune systems. Data from Candilama Public Health Center in 2024 showed the highest number of diarrhea cases among children under five occurred in Jomblang Subdistrict (16.5% or 336 cases), followed by Jatingaleh (9.8% or 199 cases), and Karanganyar Gunung (9.3% or 186 cases).*

**Objective:** *To assess the association between environmental sanitation and the incidence of diarrhea among children aged 6–24 months at Posyandu Seruni Jomblang.*

**Methods:** *This study was an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design conducted from March to May 2025. The sample consisted of 56 toddlers, with data collected through an environmental sanitation questionnaire adapted from the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire (SQ-FFQ), and anthropometric measurements. The independent variables included drinking water source, water quality, toilet condition, waste disposal, type of flooring, housing density, and number of family members. The dependent variable was the incidence of diarrhea. Confounding variables included nutritional status, vitamin A intake, and zinc intake. Data analysis was performed using SPSS with univariate, bivariate (chi-square), and multivariate (logistic regression) tests.*

**Results:** *The results showed a significant relationship between waste bin condition, housing density, number of family members, and adequate zinc intake with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers ( $p < 0.05$ ). Inadequate housing density was the most significant factor associated with an increased risk of diarrhea (OR=80.62; 95% CI: 13.75–2373.08;  $p < 0.001$ ).*

**Conclusion:** *This study indicates that environmental sanitation factors, such as housing density, are the most influential factors affecting the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.*

**Keywords:** *Environmental sanitation, diarrhea, toddlers, housing density, Jomblang Posyandu.*

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